

The Pole Star Monthly

昭和七年七月九日第三種郵便物認可

昭和九年五月廿五日印刷 昭和九年六月一日發行 (毎月一回一日發行)

VOL. VI—No. 5]

JUNE 1, 1934

Price 3 sen Published by the Hokuseido Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo

Roosevelt's First Year: One of Most Momentous Twelvemonth In Nation's History

By Charles Merz

One year ago today (March 4) Franklin D. Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States and pledged his administration to the achievement of two purposes: recovery from the depression and a new deal in social justice.

The year that followed has been one of the most momentous in the history of the United States. On many fronts decisions of far-reaching importance have been made. The dollar has been devalued and the old gold standard abandoned. American industry has been brought under a system of codes. The national government has taken a hand in fixing wages and hours of labor. It has been given power to curtail the production of wheat and cotton, to buy silver, to impound gold, to subsidize exports, to embargo imports, to guarantee bank deposits, to refinance mortgages, to regulate the issuance of securities. An "extraordinary budget" has been set up in the Treasury, and the administration is prepared to risk the greatest peace-time deficit in the country's history in a race between the revival of business and a fresh test of Federal credit.

The key to these events lies in the fact that the President has been seeking two purposes simultaneously, and in the further fact that he has thought it necessary, sometimes with disconcerting suddenness, to adapt his methods to changed conditions, to shift his strategy, to discard one plan of action and to improvise another.

There have been six phases of this memorable first year of the Roosevelt administration. The sequence of events from one phase to another clarifies the President's policies and measures the progress he has made toward both recovery and reform.

I. THE PANIC.

The administration came into power at the most critical moment of a great financial crisis. It found the banks closed, the mechanism of exchange paralyzed and the public in a panic.

The immediate events leading up to this crisis covered only a short period and numbered only a few outstanding incidents: a bank holiday in Michigan in mid-February; heavy withdrawals by manufacturing concerns in Detroit or neighboring cities in order to meet their payrolls; an area of monetary stringency spreading swiftly in an ever-widening

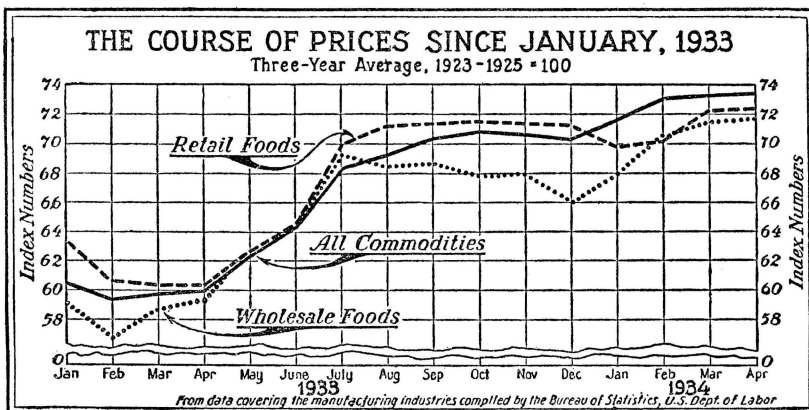
circle; a succession of bank holidays in other States, and a Federal Reserve statement on March 1 which showed that within three weeks a frightened public had taken more than \$1,000,000,000 out of the banks and put it into hiding.

But behind these events, which merely

currency, and forbidding all banks to reopen except under such restrictions as the Secretary of the Treasury might specify. This action was taken under a war-time act of 1917, conferring emergency powers on the President. On the same day Mr. Roosevelt summoned Congress to meet in special session.

Bill to Aid Banks.

To this special session he submitted on March 9 a bill intended to give the government "authority forthwith to open such banks as have already been ascer-



signalized the crisis, were others which had developed over a longer period. For more than three years the position of the American banking system had been persistently undermined by a relentless deflation in the value of bonds and real estate. Commodity prices had reached the lowest level in more than twenty years. The burden of existing debts had been increased accordingly. In March, 1933, it took two bushels of wheat, three barrels of oil or three and a half bales of cotton to pay interest on a debt which a bushel of wheat, a barrel of oil or a bale of cotton would have paid in 1929.

The first policies of the Roosevelt administration were shaped by the crisis into which it found itself projected. It was necessary to quiet the spirit of panic, to conserve the assets of the banks, to restore the machinery of credit and to strengthen confidence in the solvency of the government itself. For distrust had spread from the banks to the dollar, and between Feb. 1 and March 4 more than \$300,000,000 in gold coin and gold certificates had been withdrawn from the banks for hoarding.

At 11 o'clock on the night of Sunday, March 5, his second day in office, the President issued a proclamation prohibiting the hoarding or export of bullion or

tained to be in sound condition" and "to reorganize and reopen such [other] banks as may be found to require reorganization to put them on a sound basis." This bill also authorized national banks to issue preferred stock in order to obtain additional capital.

On the following day, this legislation having been adopted by both houses of Congress on the day it was proposed, the President turned from the banks to the question of Federal finance. He described this as a matter "requiring equally courageous, frank and prompt action." Large emergency expenditures were in prospect. If confidence in Federal credit was to be maintained—and "national recovery depends upon it"—it was necessary for the government to demonstrate its power to reduce the routine costs which had thrown the budget out of balance.

With this end in view, Mr. Roosevelt proposed a reduction of Federal salaries and an estimated saving of \$400,000,000 in the Veterans Administration, to be accomplished by discontinuing the payment of pensions and benefits to ex-soldiers whose disabilities had no direct connection with war service.

These proposals, embodied in a measure known as the National Economy Act, were submitted to the House of Repre-

sentatives on March 10. They were approved by the House on the following day by a vote of 266 to 138. Four days later the Senate added its approval by a vote of 62 to 13.

II. THE NEW DEAL.

There is ample evidence that the measures initiated by the President and promptly enacted into law by Congress succeeded in quieting the spirit of panic and restoring a large measure of confidence. By March 18, two weeks after the inauguration, a majority of the banks had been reopened; enough gold had come out of hiding to increase the holdings of the Federal Reserve System by \$327,000,000 and the frantic effort to convert credit into cash had subsided. In the week ending March 22 more than \$600,000,000, chiefly in Federal Reserve notes, flowed back into the central banking system.

The mood of the country had changed. The President took prompt advantage of the fact to submit to Congress the first plans in his reform program. They came in the following order:

1. **The Agricultural Adjustment Act**—This measure was in part a recovery plan, since it aimed to increase farm purchasing power; but its primary purpose was to correct a "disparity" within the existing price structure. During the depression the value of goods the farmer sells had fallen much further than the cost of industrial products. In order to reverse this trend the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to impose processing taxes on certain basic farm commodities—wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, rice, tobacco and milk products. These taxes would be paid by urban communities and would be used for the payment of bounties to farmers who agreed to curtail production.

2. **The Securities Act**—This measure was designed, in the President's words, "to correct some of the evils which have been so glaringly revealed in the private exploitation of the public's money." Patterned on the British Companies' Act, but exceeding it in scope and in severity, the law established Federal supervision over the sale of investment securities and gave purchasers of such securities grounds for legal action in case of omission or misrepresentation of material facts by those connected with the issue.

3. **Farm Mortgages**—The President urged, and Congress enacted, legislation intended to refinance farm mortgages at lower rates of interest.

4. **The Tennessee Valley Authority** was created for the purpose of rehabilitating the Muscle Shoals project and developing, "through national planning, a complete river watershed involving many States."

5. **The Home Owners Loan Act** was intended to give urban real estate, as well as rural property, the benefit of lower interest on outstanding mortgages.

6. **The Banking Act** required commercial banks to divorce the security affiliates which they had established during the boom days before the depression; segregated the functions of investment banking from those of deposit banking, and established a guarantee of bank deposits—at first up to \$2,500 on each account and later on a much broader basis.

The first of these six measures was submitted to Congress on March 16. The last to be adopted was signed by the President precisely three months later. Within this short period legislation was enacted which profoundly altered the status of American banking, investment and agriculture. One of the most striking aspects of this record is the fact that many of the President's proposals received the support of Republican as well as Democratic votes.

The Securities Act was adopted without a dissenting vote in either house. The Home Owners Loan Act was approved by a viva voce vote in the Senate and by a majority of 383 to 4 in the House. The farm mortgage plan received bipartisan support. The Banking Act went through the Senate without the formality of a roll-call and through the House with a majority of 262 to 19. The Agricultural Adjustment Act and the law creating the Tennessee Valley Authority were adopted in the face of more Republican opposition, but received in both houses majorities of three to one. (*To be continued*)

【米大統領施政一ヶ年の註】

securities. 證券

a race between the revival of business and a fresh test of Federal credit. 景気の回復と聯邦の信用に對する新しきテストとの間の競走

monetary stringency. 金融的必迫

bank holiday. 此處にては、英國に於けるが如き公休日を指せるものでなく銀行の休業したるを意味せるものなり

a relentless deflation in the value of bonds and real estate. 債券及び不動産の價値のメチャクチャな低減

solvency. 負債償却能力

gold certificates. 米國政府が金塊の信託者に對して交付する預證にして、多くの場合紙幣同様に通用す、銀塊の場合は silver certificate と云ふ

hoarding. 近來普通退職と譯せらる、隱匿の意味に近し

preferred stock. 優先株券

misrepresentation of material facts. 重大事實の虚偽の提示

without a dissenting vote. 反對(投票)なしに

Philippines Weigh Price of Freedom: Economic Problems of the Islands Left Unsolved

By Robert Aura Smith, Manila

Future of the Islands.

With the enactment of a new Philippines independence bill in Washington, it has finally become obvious that the real urge for Philippine independence is not so much the desire of the Philippines to be independent of the United States as it is the desire of the United States to become independent of the Philippines.

The McDuffie-Tydings bill, signed by the President on March 22, is not greatly different from the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act which both houses of the Philippine Legislature saw fit to reject. It extends until Oct. 1 the period during which the islands may accept the law, after which it provides for an autonomous government to be followed in ten years by complete independence. Its principal difference is that it calls for the withdrawal of all United States military bases in the archipelago after independence, and for a conference on naval bases.

Its economic provisions, which during the ten-year period would increasingly close American markets to free entry of Philippines products, are identical with those of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act. These provisions were insisted upon by the interests in the United States that view their own protection as sufficient motive for the granting of independence.

To obtain any change at all in the Hare-Cutting-Hawes bill, the Philippine independence advocates were obliged to consort, as friends in the political field, with the self-same persons who were their outspoken and avowed enemies in the economic field. At the same time that every energy in the Philippines was being mobilized to fight a disastrous reduction in the sugar quota and an excise tax on Philippine coconut oil, since these steps would bring untold misery to millions in the Philippines, a vigorous campaign was waged both here and in Washington for a law that will ultimately wipe out both industries entirely.

Even the casual visitor to the Philippines, seeing the statements in the newspapers that a tax on cocoanut oil would bring abject poverty, if not outright famine, to 4,000,000 persons and that a reduction of the Philippine sugar quota to approximately two-thirds of the present production would seriously shake the financial stability of the government, cannot help but inquire, "If this be true, what in the world do the Filipinos propose to do when the American free market is withdrawn from the entire sugar crop and when all Philippine cocoanut oil pays duty?"

There is, of course, no answer to this question. No plans have been formulated in the Philippines, and no proposals made in Washington, which would even vaguely attempt to stem the tide of economic disaster. Provincial governments, already reliant upon insular appropriations for their schools, roads and health service, are clamoring for greater insular aid and for decreased taxation. Taxable wealth, already concentrated in the four major export products of the islands—sugar, coconuts, hemp and tobacco—makes no move toward diversification of investment, since the shadow of forthcoming independence is thrown across the path of every economic enterprise.

Planters' Plight.

Even under present conditions, with access to the American market, the cocoanut planters petition the Governor for remission of taxes, asserting that at current prices it does not even pay expenses to harvest their crops. And the only proposal as to what will be done with the seventeen provinces and 4,000,000 people dependent upon cocoanuts when the American market is withdrawn, is a demand upon the already overburdened

insular government for appropriations to "study new uses of cocoanuts and possibly to develop new markets."

The real Philippine situation is this: An entire economic and political structure based upon a free American market for a few concentrated export crops, and an insular government which has assumed the largest share in the burden of providing ameliorating and progressive services for every part of the Philippines, is headed straight for economic disaster of such proportions that it is exceedingly doubtful if any political or social structure can survive under the impact.

And while this situation obtains—with the Legislature prepared to vote on the McDuffie-Tydings law on April 30 or May 1—bitter personal wrangles feature the campaign leading up to the legislative election on June 5.

As long as Manuel Quezon was fighting the Hare-Hawes-Cutting law and winning the fight there was a prospect that some reasonable plan for salvaging the Philippines might be evolved. Now, with Quezon's political enemies still knifing him for killing that bit of legislation, and Quezon himself supporting a proposal so similar in its major respects that the effect on the Philippines will be identical, the entire situation in the Philippines is a quarrel over the back fence as to which personal faction will have more seats in the new Legislature.

A Change in Values.

The vital urge behind Philippine independence legislation shows a curious shifting of values. It would be comforting to believe that the United States had extended an offer of independence to the Philippine Islands because of its devotion to the ideal of liberty, and that the Philippine Islands had urged such an offer because they had a vision of an enhanced destiny as an independent people. Exactly the reverse is true.

The Filipinos have kept up their cry for "immediate independence" simply as an ideal of liberty, with no prospect of a destiny more noble than immediate reduction to the status of one of the poorer Latin-American republics, for example, and ultimate (if not speedy) absorption by more powerful Asiatic neighbors. And the United States has at length shown a willingness to fall in with this plan, not because it believed in "liberty" or saw any chance that the Filipinos would ever achieve it, in its true sense, but simply because Philippine sugar competes with the domestic product and because American farm blocs raise a sufficient clamor against coconut oil.

The Filipino has been caught out. He wants racial recognition; he wants the idea that he is his own master; he wants, not political independence (about which he knows nothing), but personal equality. His leaders have deluded him into believing that political independence means these personal philosophical states. As a result the movement has gained a momentum which cannot now be checked. And the poor Filipino stands now face to face with a political proposition which offers him the shadow of his ideal, and takes from him the substance of his livelihood.

HOW JOBLESS GERMANS FARE:

A Report Made at First Hand

Methods of dealing with the problem of unemployment are exciting keen interest not only in the United States but in many other countries where millions of idle people look to the State for relief. In the following article the measures which Germany is attempting are described, with particular reference to the system of labor camps. The writer recently made a tour of that country.

By WILLIAM TEELING

A year after I had tramped through England and found the workless bravely attempting to make their lot more bearable, I went out to Germany to see what attempt the Germans are making to deal with an even larger number of unemployed.

I had meant to walk across a considerable part of the country, but soon found that snow and roads like ice made it not only impossible to walk but impossible to obtain lifts; for scarcely anybody seemed to be traveling. I tramped for only three days. After that I confined myself to third-class travel on the trains, where I often got into conversation with Germans of every class; I slept sometimes in good hotels and sometimes in youth hostels.

Optimism by Radio.

In Cologne I went over the large radio station covering one of the eight divisions of Germany and spreading regular propaganda which, it was pointed out to me, easily reaches Belgium and Holland. Here

American Motives.

In the United States, in the meantime, depressed market conditions changed the question of Philippine independence from one of international policy to domestic farm relief and changed the Filipino from a comparatively helpless ward, who needed (and still needs) generous assistance to achieve an Occidental standard of living, into a "dangerous competitor" for vote-controlling farm groups.

During the discussion of the McDuffie-Tydings bill, Senators and Representatives no longer felt the need to conceal their concern over agricultural constituencies in nebulous orations about self-determination of small nations. Limitation of imports, direct taxes and exclusion of Filipino immigrants—these purposes were brought out into the open. The United States has apparently no will to achieve an economic policy for the benefit of the Philippines, since its own interests presumably dictate the withdrawal from the islands as soon as possible and the closure of the American market to the islands.

Only one question remains, the element of time. Business in the Philippines must necessarily concern itself with plans for liquidation, and the only hope that is held out is that the Filipinos can stave off the final reckoning until at least a part of invested capital can be got out.

So while politicians hurl personalities, the bulk of the 14,000,000 people in the Philippines can only wonder at the strange turn in American generosity and idealism.

—The New York Times

they give three talks a week for industrial unemployed and three talks a week for agricultural unemployed. In these talks they make practical suggestions, but their main theme is one of optimism, telling the unemployed how much better things are becoming—especially in other parts of Germany.

This point has to be stressed, for nobody, German or foreigner, in the Ruhr and Cologne can honestly say that there has yet been any very appreciable recovery in local industry. There has been some, but not enough to be very noticeable in an area where 5,000,000 people are concentrated, among them more than 1,000,000 unemployed.

It is, however, a very definite achievement of the present régime that the country can be reminded constantly, by radio, in the press, at every railway station and in every restaurant, of the real misery of unemployment. They read of its existence all around them, and yet people do not feel depressed by such knowledge.

Help and Self-Help.

I was taken to the Winter Help organization, started only last August. From its propaganda department is issued regularly each week a statement to the press of what is being done, and every local newspaper has now a recognized column for news about the efforts for the unemployed which are being carried out in the area. I was shown designers at work on the posters that appear in every part of the town—posters that are put up at the railway station to remind the traveler that, if he can afford a journey, there are others that cannot, and posters that point out that the real party cry of the National Socialists is a Christian one of "Let every one help every one else purely for the sake of helping."

There are moments when you resent much of this, for you cannot sit half an hour in a restaurant without at least eight different official collectors rattling their boxes in your face.

Finally, more than 200,000 people in a city with a population of about 800,000 are receiving Winter help from their fellow-citizens, in addition to the dole money provided by the State and other official sources. Every member of the government and every prominent citizen has signed a separate appeal broadcast throughout the land. Cologne feels proud that she is the first city to have no fewer than sixteen big centres—hostels not unlike Britain's occupational centres but better buildings, where the men can stay all day free, reading, playing cards or billiards, but not gambling or doing any active work, and only very occasionally

mending boots or furniture.

I was impressed by seeing how extremely well dressed and on the whole well fed the men looked, and was still more struck when I visited the night aisle belonging to the city, to find that instead of the hundreds one would have seen in other countries, there were only twenty-three lodgers for the night.

Beautification of Essen.

As I passed through the Ruhr Valley—first on foot and later to visit the heads of industry—every activity proved there was a keen desire to develop internal trade. Essen, which has suffered from severe unemployment since 1926, is making a brave effort to beautify and improve itself in the hope eventually of attracting tourist traffic to the city. Only men over 25 are asked to work on these schemes. At first the men were about 50 per cent unwilling, but now they work gladly.

The younger men go to land camps. As, however, there is little work for land camps in the already overdeveloped Ruhr district, the youths are sent to Pomerania and East Prussia, the hope being that they will settle there to cultivate the land.

The argument was put forward to me frequently by big business in the Ruhr and elsewhere that Hitler, for the moment, was working with big business to cure unemployment, and that therefore all foreign nations should help him or he might turn back to his more Socialist and extreme supporters. But on the road and in the hostels and among small government officials I found a strong resentment of big business, and a feeling that might mean a return to the old pre-war Germany.

They told me, "The most essential thing today is to find work for our unemployed, and we think we cannot do this without big business. So we will tolerate them if they find work. But we do not believe in high salaries." And they showed me how Nazi government officials were receiving about £500 a year for jobs for which their predecessor received £2,000 a year.

The Mayor of Hamburg assured me that the labor camps were no solution for unemployment, and could not be. The only solution must be increased trade, and especially the development of the internal market. This, he added, is made easier by the difficulty of exporting capital and by the general feeling throughout Germany that the present régime has come to stay, and that it is possible to see more clearly ahead and plan expenditure.

Purpose of the Camps.

The purpose of the labor camps, that now hold between 200,000 and 300,000 men between the ages of 18 and 25, unmarried, is, I gathered on all sides, to give these young men, both rich and poor, a knowledge of each other and a knowledge of service and discipline.

These camps are no invention of the government. They have grown gradually, entirely from the bottom, having begun several years ago with various groups of youths deciding for themselves that they must get off the streets and do some-

thing useful somewhere. Now the government has coordinated the camps and intends, as work can be found and as their success justifies their very considerable cost, to increase them, so that they eventually become a permanent fixture in the life of the State, with everybody attending for a period of from twenty-six to fifty-two weeks.

Already the camps are compulsory for certain university students, and young men desirous of entering the German Foreign Office are being informed that they cannot hope to represent Germany abroad until they know the real Germany at home, and so they must do their service as ordinary hands in the labor camps.

I visited four of the eight camps around Hamburg. Two were on the side of the main road, one a converted warehouse, the other a converted public house. Another one I visited had been once a barracks, and the fourth was situated at the head of a huge pit of 140 acres, which the unemployed in the camp are converting into a new cemetery for the city of Hamburg.

The men in the public house were making dikes and reclaiming land, while those in the barracks were draining a marsh, making a canal and preparing a large swimming pool. On this very cheap land settlement houses for poor working men are to be built, the building having first been made possible by the work of the unemployed.

For those in labor camps the government gives the dole money of two marks a day direct to the manager. Out of this money food, heating lodging, an allowance of twenty-five pfennigs a day, clothing (which is lent, not given) and a salary for the officials in charge have to be found. The ordinary working-class people are not compelled to go to these camps, but labor exchanges can "suggest" that they go.

The Women's Camps.

In the women's camps, one of which I visited in Brandenburg, they find it is much easier to have small camps of twenty to thirty, women not being so economical in large numbers. There are more than 10,000 women in these camps, and since Jan. 1 a new effort is being made to pay greater attention to this development.

The camp was a converted farm house on the edge of a village. The girls were unmarried and from the towns. They wore no special uniform and gave their time to helping the local peasant families, either by helping on the land and so relieving the mothers of young children, or else by running kindergarten.

Near by was the new model camp for Germany. This was started in November, with the idea of deciding what shall eventually be the ideal type on which all future camps are to be permanently modeled. We found dormitories with wooden bedsteads and wooden lockers, and dormitories with steel bedsteads and steel lockers; different ideas with regard to dining rooms, their size, how to build them so that they could be most conveniently removed after years to another part of Germany; tool shops, lecture rooms.

Homes for Workers.

Later on I went through Wurttemberg, the ideal part of Germany that all the rest of the country is trying to copy. That is to say they are trying to give all industrial workers, as they do in Wurttemberg, small holdings for themselves so that, being unemployed, they shall at least have their own vegetables and home. From this is springing the desire to break up the trusts and start smaller industries, especially chemical industries, in the still unindustrialized parts of Germany. Also, where up to now no machinery has been used, as in the making of cigars, attempts to bring in such machinery have been prohibited by law.

In Frankfurt and elsewhere I went carefully into the social service organizations and into the unemployment figures. The general impression gained throughout Germany is that social service is carrying on just as well under the new government. Admittedly, many well-known leaders have had to leave, but they were not indispensable. Many, too, had given their lives to this work and it was hard, just because they were Jews, that they must retire. The unemployment figures seemed fairly accurate.

Views of the People.

As I wandered up and down the country I came across all types, and it would seem to me that the working classes and the middle classes are more or less united today on several points. They feel that other countries hate them unjustly and they are convinced that they never lost the war. A poor man explained this to me by saying, "All the world was against us; you cannot say we lost the war." And Herr Hitler's greatest friend, Herr Hanfstaengl, more bluntly remarked, "We were starved out in the last war; that is why all our men are going back to the land to provide food. We are rearming and we intend to rearm."

When comparing the Nazis with Fascists and Russian Communists we must remember that there are only 2,000,000 Fascists and that the Communist party in Russia is also very exclusive. But anybody almost can be a Nazi. If the Nazis wish to remain in power they will have to make their party much more exclusive. If they cannot provide the work permanently, what then?

It is rather a disturbing thought. One feels the new Germany is a force for good. For its kindly interest in the unemployed it should receive nothing but praise. But all these labor camps, and the uniforms, the parades and the super-patriotic speeches, are they really assets?

A shrewd German business man said to me. "Yes, they may be assets, great assets, if we have the right leaders." But, after talking to the leaders in many parts of Germany, one comes away wondering whether this quite healthy national spirit and movement has got the right leaders, and, more important still, whether it will have the right leaders for the future, when it may need even more guidance than today.

Japan's Favourite Interpreter

The Japan Chronicle, Sunday, May 6, 1934

Lafcadio Hearn: A Bibliography of his Writings. By P. D. and Ione Perkins. With an Introduction by Sanki Ichikawa. Published for the Lafcadio Hearn Memorial Committee by the Hokuseido Press, Tokyo. ¥6.



Bibliographies are very much in fashion nowadays. They involve great labour in their compiling, and sometimes they seem to be hardly worth while. But whether they seem worth while depends, no doubt, on the individual's interest in the particular author. The foreign resident in Japan, even if he is by no means a worshipper of Hearn, will find much of interest in this book, wherein Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have recorded everything of Hearn's that could be traced. We generally incline to regard Hearn as a stylist who spent much time in polishing his writings; but though he was always careful and an artist in words, he was fairly voluminous. He at one time did much translation work to keep the pot boiling, and when he was on newspaper work he certainly did not shirk the daily task. Complete lists are given of the articles which he wrote in various American newspapers before he came to Japan as well as of articles which he wrote in the *Japan Mail* and *Japan Chronicle* (then the *Kobe Chronicle*). During the brief period that he was with the *Chronicle* he wrote almost daily, and these articles were later printed in a limited edition by some American admirers.

The most remarkable item in the bibliography is the list of his complete works translated into Japanese by ten of his pupils. One wonders whether it is possible that the Japanese essays and stories can have anything like the same flavour in Japanese as they had in English. On the other hand, they may be improved, for Hearn sometimes used so many Japanese words that the foreign reader was a little befogged. Yet, when they are divested of their strangeness and brought into the matter-of-fact daylight out of their exotic obscurity, can they have the same charm? Have his translators preserved in the

Japanese that extreme simplicity which he cultivated the more diligently the older he got? and if they have, does it make the same impression on a Japanese reader as it makes on the English reader? These are questions which it would take one who was very expert in both languages to answer. In any case it is a great tribute to Hearn that his pupils should perform such a task as this translation, though the appreciation was a little tardy in its fruition. The bibliographers have also put on record translations from Hearn into fourteen other languages. Probably others exist which are untraceable.

A less valuable part of the bibliography is that devoted to writings about Hearn. It is only right, no doubt, and certainly of interest, that the principal biographies of Hearn and the more serious reviews of his work should be included, but when it comes to recording the reprinting of unimportant articles in newspapers by other newspapers, it seems to be carrying hero-worship to rather extreme lengths. Besides, it does nothing to attain completeness, this part of the work being necessarily, from its nature, incomplete, for it is quite impossible to trace all the articles which all the journalists have written on Hearn. However, we cannot quarrel with the compilers on a point like this. They have put in everything that is possible, and that itself is an achievement.

"Japan on Holiday"

The Japan Chronicle, April 22, 1934

Mr. Lee generously gives us a preface, a postscript to the preface, a long dedication, and finally a couple of pages of explanation in farewell. From all this it becomes clear that "A Tokyo Calendar" is something of a counter-blast to Mr. Conroy's "The Menace of Japan." Not much of a blast it is true, for Mr. Lee in general writes refreshingly of colourful festivals and holidays, and only occasionally feels it his duty to show us lovingly where Mr. Conroy was all wrong. Mr. Conroy went wrong just where Mr. Lee goes wrong. Each shows only one side of the medal. It may be a little difficult to reconcile them, but the truth may be found somewhere between the two viewpoints.

Just as Mr. Conroy "scraped up the mud," Mr. Lee puts forward for our edification the famous smile and exquisite courtesy of the Island Empire. He admits the ubiquitous policeman, but has found him very nice and civil. He derides the Englishman's bank holiday beer, but sees something poetic in cherry blossoms and saké. He loves to see Japanese children scrambling for tramcar seats, while their exhausted mothers stand ready to drop, but hates the nasty sticky fingered English child, with its horrid habit of asking questions. He praises the heroism in the Kwanto earthquake of men and women of the humbler classes, "a most perfect example of the old Japanese spirit of Bushido," but neglects to tell us the rest of it. He refuses to believe that hot-air patriots and military men are as bad as some people paint them, because when the day's work is done they go home just like ordinary folk,

and play bears with the kiddies.

These are, of course, bad blemishes, but the book should not be read primarily as a serious interpretation of Japanese trends and characteristics. Its value lies in the intimate sketches of family festivities and national festivals which Mr. Lee gives us. A very comprehensive calendar it is too, averaging 17 to 18 a month, big and little.

The pen and ink drawings with which the book is profusely illustrated succeed in conveying the atmosphere, though Mr. Lee apologises for them.

"Ought not to Quarrel with Japan:" is the Advice of British Paper

Bodley's Book is Reviewed

"The Independent," London,

March 18, 1934

A Japanese Omelette is a very sympathetic account of the author's experiences in Japan. He frankly admires the Japanese for what they have done and his only criticisms is that they are apt to be suspicious of foreigners and unduly reticent to advertise their achievements.

The book itself does great credit to Tokyo printers and publishers and exemplifies Japanese efficiency.

He ridicules American newspaper tales of Japan's fortified naval bases in the Carolines and declares that the available harbours are far too small and difficult to approach to serve the Japanese navy. The author discusses the reason why Japanese industry is capturing foreign markets; wages and salaries are all much lower than here, hours are longer, holidays are few and far between, and the standard of living in all classes is extremely simple.

Major Bodley observes that we ought not to quarrel with Japan because her people are competing with us. It is far more necessary to understand her character and methods as the author has evidently tried to do. The book is well illustrated.

"The Sphere," London,

March 24, 1934

Major Bodley, whose work as a correspondent in North Africa, China, Japan, and Manchoukuo is well known to our readers, has collected in one volume many of his recent impressions of the island empire and the Far East under the title of *A Japanese Omelette*. It is published by the Hokuseido Press of Tokyo. The paper seems to differ slightly in texture from that in use in this country, but otherwise, in its brightly designed wrapper and cloth binding the volume might have emanated from *Paternoster Row*.*

Some of the subject-matter will already be known to Sphere readers, but much has been added; and in its convenient book form; and with its up-to-date information concerning the Japan of today, it is a necessary addition to the shelves of all students of the Far East.

* The street of all great English publishers.

50,000 Roll Eggs at White House: Mrs. Roosevelt Joins Easter Throng and Greets Nation's Children Over Radio

A record crowd of 50,000 joyous children and equally happy if less numerous grown-ups rolled eggs on the slopes of the White House grounds April, 3.

They played and picknicked in the sunshine of a perfect Spring day and eagerly applauded every appearance among them of Mrs. Roosevelt, her children and her grandchildren, who joined in the fun this morning and again during the afternoon.

Thurston, the magician, who produced live rabbits from the minute pockets of Sistie and Buzzie Dall, and the mechanical animals of Frank Buck were added attractions, affording delight alike to the White House family and their guests.

Early this morning Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Curtis B. Dall, her daughter, and the latter's two children, visited the animal display under the trees on the east side of the South grounds, to the shuddering delight of Sistie and Buzzie.

The children clung to their mother's hand and cautioned her not to go too near the tiger, which ran out a red tongue at them, or the great snake which reared a menacing head and leered down at them with glassy eyes.

Greeting to Children of Land.

Just before 11 o'clock Mrs. Roosevelt, her son, John, and the two grandchildren came out on the portico and down the circular stairway from which they waved their hands to the crowd.

Mrs. Roosevelt then delivered an Easter greeting to the nation's children, speaking for the President as well as for herself, over a network of the National Broadcasting Company.

"I hope that all over the country it is as beautiful a day as it is here and that all the children who are out to have a good time today will enjoy fine weather and have a very happy Easter," she said.

"My husband would want to wish you a very happy Easter too, although he is away and not here to greet the children.

"Every one looks very happy, and I hope they have a very good time."

Surprises for the Children.

While a battery of cameras recorded the scene, Thurston took a highly colored Easter egg from the surprised and open mouth of Buzzie Dall and then produced from the back of the boy's neck a white rabbit, which he first regarded with alarm and then reached eager hands to take.

To Sistie, looking on in delight, was presented another white rabbit which materialized unexpectedly in her own pocket.

In the afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt assisted her daughter in entertaining a party in the East Room given for Sistie and Buzzie, the varied and unannounced guest list including about forty small daughters and sons of friends of the family.

After enjoying a puppet show, the children had ice cream and cake in the State Dining Room and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained grown-up members of their

families with fruit punch and cakes on the south portico.

Between 3 o'clock and the arrival of the "party" at 3:30 Mrs. Roosevelt went out on the south lawn and walked about among the people, talking to them and joining briefly in the play of the children, who thronged the grounds from 9 o'clock this morning until the gates were closed at 5 this afternoon.

First Soviet Fashion Show Is a Success; 40,000 Women Select Fifty Dress Models

Moscow, April 21.—The first public fashion show in Soviet Russia ended here today in success, which demonstrated that there is nothing irreconcilable to the Soviet mind in the theories of Karl Marx and Jean Patou.

The show, which was held in a theatre lobby under government auspices, drew 40,000 women, including factory girls and farm workers, who came by excursion trains from many parts of Russia, passed judgment on 150 models and approved about fifty, which will be put into quantity production.

As the show neared the end, the Dress and Lingerie Trust, which staged it, opened a shop in the centre of the city, where copies of models can be made to order, and immediately took in enough orders to keep the shop busy for three weeks. The trust also is preparing to establish a permanent fashion show and dressmaking shop in the Park of Culture and Rest and another for the best women industrial workers in the factory district of Moscow.

The fashion show was held in response to complaints that the trust was turning out unattractive garments with too few colors and too monotonous designs. Artists were put to work painting designs on white Russian-made crêpe de chine, producing an effect similar to the printed silks woven in America.

The models were designed by women, one of whom recently finished an apprenticeship which she served for that purpose with a couturier in Paris. The designs are frankly based upon the latest Paris fashions modified to suit Soviet women workers.

Most of the models displayed were for everyday wear, but there were also a number of sport costumes for skiing and the like, a few evening dresses and children's clothing.

Most were in restrained taste, with warm browns, olive greens and navy and powder blues in the ascendancy, along with gayer Summer frocks for the jeune fille.

世界各國が注目しつつある日本の産業を語る唯一の良書!

著者は米國一流の權威者!!!

Japan's Advance

(産業の日本) 近刊

前カルフオニア 総長 シャーラー 博士新著

工科大学 各書六十餘 定價 ¥ 3.80 送料 14銭

日本産業の驚異的進歩を各種に亘り記述し非常時日本を語るに最も價值ある無二の良書である。

現代日本を語る 國際的名著!

北星堂發行

A Tokyo Calendar

學務院 フランク・リー氏著

(東京繁昌記)

四六判美本 定價 ¥ 2.50 送料 10銭

現在日本在住の外人で著者以上に正確な描寫をなすものはない、本書は東京の年中行事其他をユーモア豊かに實に面白く書かれたものである。

外人への唯一の贈物! 日本國民性を語るに本書に優る良書無し!

Dolls on Display

Japan in Miniature

(日本雛人形)

英國王室 地理學會員 ジョージ・ケー・ジャ氏著

純やまと綴帳表紙 代表的豪華版 各頁寫眞説明人

定價 ¥ 3.50 送料 33銭

倫敦ブックマン:— 此驚くべき美しき本は日本の子供のみのみで随しい人形のお祭りを各頁に其寫眞と歴史的説明を加へ讀むこと、見て楽しむこと、双方兼ねた實に bookmaking の典型である。そして一言にして云へばこの本は最も上品な使命に 貢献する外交的字典である。

興味本位の日本歴史!

The Romance of Japan

Through the Ages

(ロマンスの日本)

米國加州 工大元總長 シャーラー 博士 著

四六判美本 定價 ¥ 3.80 送料 14銭

ロンドン・タイムズ:— 日本の七世紀に亘る日本風俗及文化を描いたもので無二の日本案内記である。

Japan-Wither?

A Discussion of Japanese Problems

(日本は何處へ?)

米國加州 工大元總長 シャーラー 博士 著

四六判美本 定價 ¥ 1.00 送料 8銭

米國サタデーナイト:— 著者が「アメリカの感情と移民問題について日本國民に説き、又支那は宣傳上手なため日本は不利な立場にある」と云つて居るが本書が我米人間に語るべき時は日本及日本の種々の問題について一層よく理解を齎すであらう。

Japanese Omelette

A British Writer's Impressions of the Japanese Empire

(伸び行く日本)

英國陸軍少佐 ボードレー氏著

四六判美本 定價 ¥ 2.00 送料 8銭

ロンドン・スファア:— 著者が一年有餘、日本各地、支、滿、南洋を旅行して得たる印象記である。且つて南アフリカ旅行記で著名なボードレー少佐が新らしい書いた本書は東洋と其島國を吾人に知らしめるに最も良き本である。又其寫本といひ印刷といひペーパーノスターローから出版されるものと少しも變りはない。

Mission of Japanese Dolls is Explained

Caiger Relates Significance of Familiar Doll Figures

By Vere Redman

Every nation, even the least powerful and acquisitive is united, so to say, in an aesthetic bloc with one realm beyond its borders, a realm largely wrought in its image, but in which life is more picturesque, less practical and more gracious. This is fairyland; where purity of thought and deed triumphs without purity campaigns to make it popular; where economics are frankly recognized as magic and politics as unimportant, personal feuds writ large.

Envoys to Fairyland.

In the West, we have had ambassadors who returned from our respective fairylands with glowing accounts of what passes therein. They were skilled observers, those ambassadors, the Aesops, La Fontaines, Grimms, Perraults, Andersens, Carrols and Barries, not to forget what must certainly have been the first lady "dans la carriere," Sheherazade, of the long nightly reports. Through their genius the geography of the various fairy realms is known to us all. Their humanities are often our comfort, their excitements our release. But if we can make one complaint against Western aesthetic bloc diplomacy, it is that although our own embassies have shown unwonted assiduity and literary skill in the composition of their reports, no arrangement has been made for missions from our fairylands to sojourn in our midst. Peter Pan, as far as I know, is the permanent representative in England of the British Commonwealth of Fantasy. Of other Western nations' fairy dominions or allies, I know of no representatives in the homelands. Perhaps there is none.

The Japanese practice has been different. Permanent embassies from fairyland (as Mr. Caiger reminds us) have been stationed here for nearly a thousand years. They are the dolls; those gracious figures which adorn shop-windows and a host of private houses all over the land at the time of the Festivals held in their honor by the only representatives of the day to day world fit to meet them, the children. Dolls in Japan are not the impersonal, imitative miniatures of mundane vanities and domesticities that they are in the West; they are the fairy heroes and heroines in three dimensions, fairy literature brought to life, a well-organized, disciplined, diplomatic mission from fairyland accredited to the commonwealth of youth. And although their mass receptions are held but twice a year (on March 3rd for the Girls' Festival, and on May 5th for the Boys' Festival), having been definitely seen, they live on vividly in the popular imagination, practising a diplomacy which needs no spasmodic renovations or stabilizations, giving to life that grace which as Wilde remarks, it always imitates from art, serving to remind the present age of past glories, (for some of the envoys are but purified reincarnations of emigrants from the human scene) things of beauty and, as Keats had it earlier

and perhaps more happily, "a constant joy."

A Dictionary of Dolls.

Mr. Caiger's charming book is, as it were, a diplomatic dictionary devoted to this most distinguished of missions. I have before me as I write the latest "Dictionnaire Diplomatique," a vast tome ably compiled, which tells of all the persons and achievements that adorn the history of mundane international exchanges. I prefer Mr. Caiger's book. There we can read the stories of all the representatives of the Japanese fairyland, renew old acquaintanceships and make new ones. We can learn of their hierarchy and orders of precedence, of their festivals here and in the land whence they come. More, we can learn, as in Dictionnaire Diplomatique we cannot learn, who are good and who are bad, who strong, who weak, who influential, who merely decorative.

And then there are the illustrations. The portraits of the most important members of the mission are there in their gayest uniforms, and those whom we had met before at receptions at Mitsukoshi or other places of assembly, but whose names and pasts were unknown to us, can now be firmly identified. We shall know them again and like them the better for the knowing. Mr. Caiger has rendered a signal service in preparing this book, and the fact of his having done so is, if he will pardon the impertinence, an indication that his wisdom advances with his age. Just a year ago, he compiled an illustrated guide-book to Japan, entitled "Japan—a Pictorial Interpretation." Since then he has learned that a nation's fairyland is inevitably more pleasing than its land of here and now; so, as a guide to Japan's fairyland, he has written a better book on what must be, in these days, a more sympathetic subject.

A word should be said of the admirable print, paper, format and general production of the work, for which credit is due to the house of Hokuseido, whose publications in English now constitute a tradition.

—The Japan Advertiser

齋藤：新標準英文典

正則英語學校出版部四六判 595 頁

Saito: Advanced English Lessons

(同上、四六判 1051 頁)

故齋藤秀三郎氏の著書は昨年以來 Practical English Grammar を始めとして基本動詞大完、前置詞の研究等相次いで刊行し來つたが今回更に Advanced English Lessons (英文法精義) と New Text-Book of English Grammar の二冊を出版した此二冊は英學生及び英語教師に取つて最も親しみを感じ得る著書の様に思はれる標準英文典位の量の英文法を知つて居れば讀むにも書くにも充々分に近いと云ふべきだ。嘗て英文で書かれて居たものを受験生にも解り易き爲に日本語に翻譯せられ其れに最近の入試問題を挿入し且つ書中所掲の問題に對しては後部に全部解答を示して居る。理想的参考書だらう Advanced English Lessons の方は、既刊諸冊と共に高級の部類に屬するものだらうが、何故か一番親しみと便利なることを感ぜられる文法の新しい理論は續々生れるだらう。然し讀む爲めの書く爲めの實際的文法としての齋藤文法の價値は誰れが否定し得やうぞ。その恒久性は此處にある。

世界各國の英文壇に
一大名聲を博しつつある

北星堂の
小泉八雲本

小泉八雲英詩文學講義
—完全版近く完成—

ヘルンが東京帝大に於てなした講義の中既刊「英文學史」を除く外全部を包括したる眞の完全版であつて、過去六年間の歳月と多大の費用を投じて近く完成せんとする實に我國出版界未曾有の世界的一大文獻である。

On Art, Literature and
Philosophy

(文學論)

菊判美本 定價 ¥5.00 送料 33 錢
850 頁

On Poets

(詩人論)

(菊判 900 頁の大巻九月發行)

On Poetry

(詩論)

(菊判 900 頁の大巻九月發行)

A History of English
Literature

(英文學史)

菊判 1040 頁 定價 ¥6.50 送料 30 錢

ゴズ及ガーネットの英文學史と共に世界的名聲を博したる名著！倫敦 Whitfield 教授の嚴正なる校訂のもとに近日中更に再版準備中なり。

250 限定豪華版！

The Idyl: My Personal
Reminiscences of L. Hearn

米國 バーレル夫人 著

四六倍判 定價 ¥5.00 送料 30 錢
コロタイプ刷

ニュー・オルレアンズ時代に於けるヘルンに對する追憶記で今迄世人に知られて居なかつた氏の性格の一面を叙した散文詩である。

Guy de Maupassant's
The Adventures of Walter Schnaffs

(モウパッサン短篇集)

ラフカディオ・ヘルン 英譯

四六判美本 定價 ¥2.00 送料 10 錢

マンチエスタ・ガーチアン—モウパッサンの英譯として最も優れたものである。

Stories from Pierre Loti

(ピエル・ロッチ短篇集)

ラフカディオ・ヘルン 英譯

四六判美本 定價 ¥2.00 送料 10 錢

倫敦オウザバー—「ピエロロッチ」の名文をヘルンの名筆で味ふ事について讀者は北星堂に感謝せねばならぬ。

